

Colonel C. C. Tew.

The Montgomery Mail has just gotten hold of a statement of a Mr. Kelley, formerly of the 1st South Carolina Regiment, that Colonel C. C. Tew is now a prisoner at Dry Tortugas. This same story found some credence in this State in 1866, and the man went so far as to visit Mrs. Tew with his story; but upon investigation it was found to be untrue. There is no doubt, although his body has never been found, that this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman was killed at Sharpsburg in September, 1862. The fact that he went into the battle with no mark or indication of his rank will explain why he was never recognized. He slumbers with the thousands of other "unknown dead" of the war.

A Little Selfish.

The complacency with which some of the Virginia papers compliment the justice of the President in recommending the immediate and unconditioned admission of their State into the Union, in view of his unconstitutional and partisan recommendation in regard to Georgia, to say the least, is a little selfish. If he deserves credit for doing right, he certainly should be held up to public condemnation for doing wrong. We hope that in reconstructing ourselves in accordance with the wishes and behests of the Radical party, the Southern people will not let all the nobler impulses of their hearts become canterized or shut their eyes to the dangers attending the utter contempt in which States and State authority are now held by the President and Congress.

Gov. Holden as a Constitutional Lawyer.

Quite a change seems to have come over the spirit of our Governor's dream since he penned and avowed the editorial in the Raleigh Standard of 30th October. Then he spoke thus: "A good deal has been said about the Governor proposing to send 'negroes and low whites' as troops to Orange and Chatham. The Governor sent white troops to Chatham and Jones and not colored troops. Did he get credit for it from those who assail him? He does not wish to send troops of any kind if he can avoid it. Gentlemen in Wake county who make this a ground of complaint should bear in mind that the Detailed Militia Law, inasmuch as the authorities of Wake have called in due form for the Detailed Militia, provides that the Governor can, if he thinks proper, call for any of them between the ages of 18 and 40 to go to Chatham or Orange as militia. Do they want to go? No. They would rather see the few poor white men who have been enrolled and the colored men go. But they may say they would not serve. Suppose the Governor should test them, how would they feel if held up as resisting the law of the country?"

On the 10th of November, in his message, to the Legislature, he spoke thus: "Take the present militia law the Executive is comparatively powerless to enforce the laws. These laws should be amended so as to give the Executive the authority to employ promptly a militia force as well as enable him to repress violence in certain localities and maintain the peace."

"I trust the General Assembly will at once amend the militia law as to authorize the Governor to call out for active service as many additional white citizens as may be necessary in an emergency to enforce the law and to put down these midnight marauders. * * * But as the law now is, any one who may be ordered to perform service in the Detailed Militia may pay two dollars for exemption therefrom and evade service, thus imposing the burden on volunteers, or on such as cannot pay the amount."

The only hypothesis upon which we can account for this great change in the Governor's opinions is that in preparing his Message he found it expedient to read the Constitution and the Statutes, and then learned what really was the law he had sworn to obey. We earnestly hope that he may persist in his constitutional researches, as we feel assured he can do so with considerable advantage to himself as well as to the people. The Constitution, as bad as it is, is better than the arbitrary will of any man, and we therefore sincerely trust the Governor will continue his studies.

When he shall have exhausted the militia question we commend to his special attention the necessity of amending either the Constitution or his insurrectionary proclamation. The Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 7, says: "Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Governor Holden, in his proclamation, says: "If there be those who counsel resistance to established authority such persons are traitors, and should be punished accordingly." Upon so important a matter there should not be such a fatal variance between the Constitution and the proclamation of its chief Executive officer.

We also commend to the careful consideration of His Excellency that part of the Constitution, if any such can be found, touching the power of the Governor to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection and thereby to "suspend all civil law." "The Constitution confers this power on the Governor in the last resort and the Courts would sustain him," said his Excellency on the 30th October. In this connection we call his attention to Article 1, Section 9 of the Constitution, which says "All power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised." Here, again, is a fatal variance between the Constitution and the declaration of the chief executive officer.

These things ought not to be. We see no remedy, however, unless we can reconstruct either the Governor or the Constitution. "Let us have peace."

Senate Committee.

The revision of the Senatorial Committee, rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Fessenden and the resignation of Mr. Grimes, has been determined upon as follows: Mr. Morrill, of Maine, to be chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, to the Committee

on Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. Fessenden; Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, to be chairman of the Naval Committee, in place of Mr. Grimes; Mr. Pool, of North Carolina, to the Committee on Appropriations, in place of Mr. Grimes; Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, to be chairman of the Committee to Audit accounts, in place of Mr. Cragin; and Mr. Osborn, of Florida, to the Committee on Naval Affairs, in place of Mr. Cragin.

The Republican Party on its Last Legs—Cuba Can Save It.

Dana's New York Sun has an article with the above striking heading, in which its editor says: "The great questions on which the Republican party attained power, and those which have arisen in the course of its wonderful career, are all practically settled. Neither the one side nor the other can revive them, or hope to make anything by nugatory attempts to disturb the public mind by their further agitation."

"To perpetuate the power of their party the Republicans need the stimulus of a great and absorbing national issue. It is presented to them by the heroic struggle now going on in Cuba to wrest that island from the clutch of Spain. The Republican majority in Congress should at once order the administration to recognize the independence of Cuba—recognition of belligerent rights will not answer the purpose; and then, in vindication of the true American doctrine, that freedom and not slavery shall be the prevailing law in this hemisphere, the United States should immediately form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Cuban Republic."

"In this way the Republican party may save itself from premature decay and ultimate extinction. If, on the other hand, it permits this golden opportunity for initiating a grand and inspiring policy to pass away, it must continue to decline, and finally be dissolved. It is for the majority in Congress to decide which of the alternatives it will adopt."

Immigration.

As the attention of foreigners is being more and more directed to the Southern States, there is increased direct immigration to our own ports. It will be seen by the following letter from the British Consul at Charleston, that direct immigration in considerable numbers has already sprung up between that port and Europe. It may be well expected that many of these settlers will find their way into our State, or would do so, if any organized effort is made to bring it about.

To do this it is necessary to place in the hands of some organization or agent the necessary information to induce a fair share of these immigrants to North Carolina. It must be known who has employment for immigrant laborers; who has lands for sale in small lots, or to lease to these people; who are willing to donate alternate sections of their lands to induce good and reliable settlers. We must put our house in order to receive these people. We need them. We say we want them to come. We must therefore provide for them in advance of their coming.

It appears to us that this may be done through the agency established by the North Carolina Immigration Association in this city. The Agent, Mr. HENRY NUTT, is well known to the people of this section. Through his agency we have the means best adapted for the purposes for which Mr. WALKER has addressed his letter to President HAGOOD, of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Association. All the information desired by the immigrant could be gathered together in this office, and Mr. Nutt, with the proffered and efficient services of Mr. SENEZ, the British Vice-Consul at this port, can and will do much, if the proper encouragement is extended by those in need of laborers or settlers, to promote the rapid influx of European immigrants into this section of the State. We therefore commend to our own people the following letter, and hope they will at once place Mr. Nutt in possession of such information and orders that he may forward the great work, which has only just begun, but which must be developed before there can be any substantial prosperity to our section:

CHARLESTON, December 3, 1869.
General Johnson Hagood, President of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Charleston, S. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—As the steamships plying across the Atlantic have commenced to bring emigrating Britons to this country, I find myself applied to by them for directions as to the portions of the country to which they should report. Some bring their funds, and are desirous of purchasing lands regarded as healthy and productive. Others desire engagements for service, and I am unable to name any one who can give proper directions as to the part of the State to which these visitors should in the first instance carry themselves and their families. It seems to me that you, as President of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, may present and furnish various county organizations, to place in my hands such recommendations of the lands in every county as the present and future may require for the parties referred to, and also understanding to give employment to those now waiting for engagements, and to those who may hereafter come, and, therefore, in the hope of avoiding this difficulty in the future I address myself to you.

I feel on all sides that these immigrants are desired. A number have arrived by the British steamer *Marmora*, and I am unable to name any definite point in the State to which I may direct them to proceed; and, therefore, in the hope of avoiding this difficulty in the future I address myself to you.

I shall be happy, if the plan meets your approbation, to receive from every county auxiliary Agricultural Association throughout the State such information as the officers thereof may be pleased to furnish me with, in order that I may lay the same before the present and future immigrants, trusting that they may thereby be enabled to make a selection which will be alike advantageous to themselves and the section of country to which they may resort.

I am, my dear sir,
Yours very obedient servant,
H. P. WALKER, B. M. Consul.

The Legislature—Investigation—Reputation.

The course of the Radical members of the Legislature in regard to the investigation of alleged frauds in the disposal of the twelve millions of dollars of State bonds issued for the benefit of the various unfinished Railroads is a confession of the guilt of the officials into whose hands they have been placed. If we are to judge of the guilt or innocence by the feeble defense of the party put up by the Raleigh Standard—because no one has stated the exact times when these frauds were committed, and the precise amounts involved in the criminal transactions, or the names of the parties implicated; that the Conser-

vatives of the Legislature have failed in their charges; that the reports of frauds are false, and that those who represent them should be made answerable at law and punished, we might well claim that the case was fully made out. So defense less are they against these charges, in the face of surrounding circumstances, that it is even advised that laws should be passed making such accusations criminal. Surely it is not by such means that the Radical managers hope to divert public attention from the corruptions of their officials, or frighten the press from their exposures. All the fulminations of the Radical Legislature and all the endorsements of the Radical Executive cannot blot out the evidences of Andrew J. Jones' past thefts, or when the criminal transactions of Littlefield. They stand before the public as much convicted of crime as if the verdict of a jury and the sentence of a judge had made it a matter of record.

Under ordinary circumstances honest men who have been entrusted with the charge of large amounts of money would in vite investigation into the manner in which they have performed their trust. But when the mouths of men are filled with rumors of frauds, and official names are connected with criminal transactions, they would demand such an investigation. If these reports be only unfounded rumors they have had the effect of breaking down the value of the bonds which have been issued. The Governor has pledged his official word and the Legislature has promised the faithful payment of the interest upon them, and the people have been fearfully taxed to meet it, and the honor and prosperity of the State are pledged for their faithful payment at maturity, and still they are worthless. The capitalists of the country will not touch them except at such a discount as carries with it the evidence of a want of confidence. If the Legislature will not recognize the fact, the people of North Carolina know that these bonds have been utterly ruined by the well grounded reports of frauds in their disposal, and in the fraudulent use of the money raised by their sale. The Radical officials in charge of the bonds are openly and boldly charged with these crimes, and they shrink from, instead of inviting, investigation. Their friends in the Legislature defeat every feasible plan proposed to bring about an honest investigation and clog by every parliamentary expedient the dilatory and expensive mode which only they have permitted. Under the flimsy pretense of an impartial investigation they expect to whitewash the crimes of their officials.

But even this, after they have accomplished their evident purpose, will neither build the Railroads, lessen the taxes nor improve the credit of the State. Millions of money will have been stolen or recklessly squandered, the reputation of the State will have been sacrificed, and the people will have been still further impoverished. Investigation has been virtually defeated—the rogues are still masters of the situation—and the people are being dragged into repudiation.

Circuit Judge.

Our North Carolina aspirants, Chief Justice PEARSON and Justice ROYMAN, have not been appointed United States Judges of the Circuit comprising the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, North and South Carolina. The President has recommended GEORGE A. PEARNE, of Maryland, for the position. Judge PEARNE is about fifty years of age, and is represented as having a Union record without flaw. He was president of a Union convention at Cumberland at the beginning of the war, which denounced secession as treason, and exerted all his influence in favor of the government, denouncing those engaged in the secession movement in the most severe terms. He represented Allegany county in the convention of Unionists held at Baltimore in January, 1861, and made an able speech in favor of holding the government of the United States.

He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Allegany county in 1866, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Smith, and held the position until removed by the Democratic Constitutional Convention of 1867. During the Presidential contest of 1868, he took an active part in the campaign, canvassing Western Maryland in support of the Republican candidates. He was tendered last year the nomination for Congress from the fourth district, but declined on account of his legal engagements. This fact is greatly in his favor, and is an earnest that he intends to be a judge, and not like Underwood a politician. The Baltimore American says no man, we are confident, will ever be less open to the charge of partisanship in the discharge of his judicial functions than he will prove.

Travels in Europe—Rome—Pompeii.

We have been permitted to take the following extracts from a private letter from a citizen of Wilmington in Europe. Everything relating Rome and the Pope are of peculiar interest at this moment in view of the Ecumenical Council now in session over which he presides. There are besides other points of interest noted:

MY DEAR SIR:—

I attended full Papal services in the Sistine chapel, a specialty of his Holiness and one of the rooms in the immense pile of buildings constituting or called the Vatican, and connecting the great Church of St. Peter with the residence, or more properly, the palace of the Pope.

Gentlemen are not permitted to enter unless in full dress of black, and ladies ditto—including a black veil. The weight of the Rev. Dr. V., of New York, whose family have been traveling companions for several weeks, is about 225, while mine is but 170, and his breadth of shoulders exceeding mine at least six inches—ergo his swallow-tail, which he tendered, was not a fashionable fit, but as I was determined to witness the services, by the aid of the Doctor and the ladies I was full robed in the canonicals of the Dutch Reformed (the church of the Doctor) and accompanied by the three ladies draped apparently in widow's robes of the most elegant style of those fashionable who adhere to their bereavement when recent, I managed to enter with the closely packed crowd.

This chapel is consecrated by the painting in

person of Michael Angelo, which I cannot stop to describe, and decorated as it was for the occasion, (All Saints' Day) the impression produced upon the first sight was truly one of reverential grandeur. The Cardinals in their magnificent robes severally entered and after they had gone through with all sorts of inexpressible obsequies and were seated according to precedence, his Holiness superbly arrayed and wearing his triple crown came in with quite a body-guard of all sorts of richly attired clericals. The Pope was conducted to his chair of State, and the services entirely choral commenced. There was no organ, but the music, entirely vocal, was grand and sweet beyond any I have ever heard. The Pope is a fine looking old gentleman and his voice is sonorous and musical. The Cardinals, during a part of the service kissed his hand, but those of the clergy of inferior dignity were content or rather required to salute his digits pedally. Altogether the whole exhibition was impressive, though to one unaccustomed by the light of another church it was odd and weird, but had little of the teachings of the New Testament about it.

I did not intend to bore you with so much about my attendance at Sistine, and will avoid other details in this connection (though exceedingly curious) and proceed to advise you of my trips after leaving the great and glorious city of Rome. There we went to Naples and spent nearly a week, and the objects of interest in the city and near it are so numerous that had I not limited my absence from home I should have remained there for months. Vesuvius is there, overhanging the city, sending forth continually a volume of steam so immense that an American cannot avoid lamenting that it is not created in Massachusetts, or some other of the New England States, where it is very certain Yankee ingenuity would soon use it for driving a manufactory of some kind, and if there, and occasional eruptions such as those which buried Pompeii and Herculaneum in the region indicated it might, for a time, cure Pariahs of many of their ills and ulcers.

Pompeii is by far the most intensely interesting spot I have seen. One feels as though he were having a real, living, yet solemn intercourse with the former inhabitants. Here are the very temples, theatres, houses, halls, bed-rooms, and every sort of room used by them, and here are their bodies cast in the lava which destroyed them nearly eighteen hundred years ago. We admired the temples of Venus, of Jupiter, of Mercury and others of their Gods, rambling over the hills of Cicero and died in the house of Sallust, and saw many very curious things, of which I had rather talk of than write about. Near Naples I went into the tomb of Virgil, and not far from a town, the name of which I do not recollect, visited the spot where Cicero was murdered.

From Naples by steamer we went to Leghorn, where we remained only some eight or ten hours, and thence to Genoa, where I found a city of much interest, and, as I have already said, a great wealth of interest to tell you all I have seen and must content myself with a running catalogue of the names of the places at which we stopped. From Genoa to Turin, then Geneva up the lake to Vevey, the castle of Chillon and one or two others of the very interesting towns on the lake of Geneva, and finally to Paris, where we have been for eight or ten days, seeing and doing as much as we could, and meeting many of the women that I have dreamed of before.

From this place we go to London and thence to Liverpool to take the steamer Colorado which sails on the 1st of December.

Railroad Communication with Onslow and Jones.

CHINEQUIN, DUPIN CO., N. C., December 10th, 1869.

Masses, Editors:—The worthy Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, in his report to the late annual meeting of the stockholders, of his road, recommends the building of branch roads, as "feelers to the main track," and as a means of profit not only to the stockholders, but also of developing the agricultural and other resources of the State. In all he said I fully concur, and all farmers who know anything about the blessings and conveniences of railroads, will not dissent from his views.

The object of this communication is not so much to show how much we approve his recommendations, and how much gratification we feel at these evidences of interest taken by those who have the management of our railroads, in the great calling, which, from necessity, the most of us are now engaged, as to make a suggestion, and to point out a few of the most important projects of this kind that our road can engage in. It is the building of a branch from Duplin Road, crossing the "Rich Lands" of Onslow county, and thence through what is known as the "Rich Lands" of Jones county, on to Trenton, the county seat of that county. Forty miles will measure the whole distance, and the route is a straight line, and would pass through a perfect level, and a substrata of clay, a portion of it the best timbered in the State, and the North-East, which is small here and easily crossed, is the only swamp, river or creek of any size that is in the way on this route, and the road can be built here as cheap or perhaps cheaper than the same length of road could be anywhere else in the State. The cotton and naval stores that this road would transport to Wilmington would be immense. It would pass through the heart of that extensive, fertile and enterprising section of Onslow county, known as the "Rich Lands," and end in the midst of the finest, richest and best cotton producing lands of our whole State, I mean the "Rich Lands" of Jones county.

This route is a fertile district, and extensive, and notwithstanding the great inconvenience, trouble and expense the enterprising and "go-ahead" people who own them are at in getting their products to market, it is wonderful how much they make. With the stimulus that a railroad would give them, there is no region of the same area in the whole State that could measure arms with them in producing our great staples, grains and vegetables, and its whole outlet would be upon this road and its shipping and their trading.

And this is not all. Along this route, all over the counties of Onslow and Jones, the people are able, willing, anxious, to invest their means in building this road. And it is believed that if the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad would have the preliminary surveys made, and exhibit that spirit, enterprise and liberality towards it that its great advantages, as well to the company and the people along this route entitles it to, the trouble of raising the capital stock to do the work would be a small matter. Will the worthy President and Superintendent of our road see to it that the claims of this branch are not overlooked? I will trouble you for no more space.

Very truly yours, &c.,

PROGRESS.

We see that setting that Elihu Green, convicted of setting fire to the court-house at Kingswood, Preston county, W. Va., was allowed to choose hanging or imprisonment for life, and selected the former. Judgment was accordingly pronounced, the time for the execution being fixed for January 28.

OUR GOLDSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

Hotel Rivalry—Railroad Mismanagement—Improvements—Business Prospects—Prospects from Wilmington for Points in Interior of State—The Goldsboro Press, &c., &c.,

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 10, 1869.

Dear Journal: A pleasant ride of a few hours on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad brought me to this thriving and now quiet little town, the greatest railroad center in the State. As has always been the case, you are greeted on your arrival here with the shouts of about one thousand porters—more or less—all of them anxious to do you a service in the way of taking charge of your baggage—for a slight exertion, and as eager to press upon your attention the merits of their respective hotels—Gregory's and the Exchange—both of which seem to be doing a good business. The rivalry between them is very strong, and it is only fair to say that they are both well kept, and do their duty faithfully to the traveling public. I believe, though, as far as my own observation extends, that Gregory's is superior to the other. Foreman, the junior member of the firm, is "hard to beat," at his business, and I notice that nearly all of the Wilmingtonians who pass through here generally stop at Gregory's.

One of the greatest nuisances to which the traveling public are compelled to submit, is the detention here for four and one-half mortal hours, if the said traveler is going in any other direction than up or down the straight line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. This fact can be due to but one cause—a jealousy of the present prosperity of our own road, showing thereby an utter disregard of the convenience of the traveling public. Nothing better than this could be expected of such a man as William A. Smith, but the management of the Atlantic Railroad, a better arrangement should have been looked for. I wish that President Bridges, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, would run up here some fine day and buy up the little scraps of iron between this place and Kinston, on the one side, and Newbern on the other. A little of his own energy and that of his worthy Superintendent, Col. Fremont, would soon impose some life into these fast fossilizing tracks, and, in modern parlance, railroads.

Goldsboro is a much larger place than those who merely see it from the cars as they pass through would think, and a good deal of produce is brought in from the surrounding country and sold here or shipped from here. The commercial vitality of the place received a severe blow, though, from the effects of the destruction of such a man as William A. Smith, but, as it is, it is not long before all of this "burnt district" will be rebuilt, and even now some progress has been made in that direction. Messrs. Weil & Bros. have already erected a handsome brick building and Messrs. R. J. Gregory and William Robinson are each laying the foundations for others.

And why is it, by the way, that so little of the trade of this town and the surrounding country reaches Wilmington, the natural outlet, one would think, for all of its wealth of products? Instead, Newbern and Norfolk—more especially the latter—are lapping it up, while our own city is fast falling behind in the game. The trade of this place is worth a great deal—enough, at all events, to contend for—and yet our people sit quietly down and see it pass into other hands.

In despite of the efforts of President Smith to the contrary, Wilmington, if she does not receive the products of midland and western North Carolina for exportation, is yet determined to do something for the benefit of the people of these sections. This is done through the combined efforts of our steamship lines and the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and is continually arriving from your port and being sent forward to points along the line of the North Carolina Railroad. A few days since the combined mail and freight train between this place and Raleigh was so heavily laden, with a train much up almost entirely from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, that, after vainly struggling to get along with it, and running an hour behind time in the fruitless attempt, it was compelled to leave some of it behind at a station, this side of Raleigh, and yet, President Smith thinks that the train per day is enough for passengers, mail and freight.

As far as newspapers are concerned, Goldsboro is a lively place. There are five newspapers published here, three of which are issued by our energetic friend and correspondent, the Goldsboro Press, the *Enterprise*, publishes the other two. It might add that neither of these latter is worth a cent, but I won't. I will write again, shortly, for the present, good bye. Yours, SOMETIMES.

EDGECOMBE AFFAIRS.—FROM THE TARBORO' Southern we learn that in the Griffin murder case, Simmons, the principal actor in this tragedy, was found guilty of manslaughter. A *non pros* was entered as to Winborn and Bellamy, the other defendants.

On Thursday Lewis Hines (colored) was tried for rape upon the person of a white girl. He was found guilty and sentenced to hang on Friday, the 14th of January.

On Monday, Jack Scott (colored) was convicted of an assault to commit rape upon the person of a little negro girl. He was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

Tuesday H. Anderson (colored) was convicted of attempting to burn the gin house of Mr. H. L. Leggett. He was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—The following is a correct return of the number of children in the several townships of this county together with the amount of money apportioned each township as a school fund—being fifty cents to each child. This is to be understood as embracing children between six and twenty-one years old, white and colored, male and female:

Townships.	Number of Children.	Amount Apportioned.
Federal Point.....	131	\$ 65 50
Wilmington.....	139	69 50
Harnett.....	138	69 00
Grant.....	447	223 50
Weldon.....	369	184 50
Union.....	585	292 50
Holden.....	380	190 00
Lincoln.....	431	215 50
Edge Fear.....	312	156 00
Columbia.....	642	321 00
Franklin.....	628	314 00
Cassell.....	312	156 00
Wilmington.....	2,890	1,445 00
Total.....	7,535	\$3,767 50

Of this number 3,515 are white, and 4,020 colored.

Keep out of bad company, for the chances are that when a devil fires into a stock he will hit somebody.

Our Future.

English Investments in the South. From the New York Bulletin.

That the South will ultimately absorb a large part of the cotton manufacturing interest is conclusively proved by the present state of affairs. Of the mills of New England, many of them are now closed; others are running on short time; while not one single corporation in the North, so far as we know, is working up to its maximum production. The cause of this semi-idleness of four most important interests is plainly to be seen in the diminished wants of the people at high prices, the falling off in the amount of exports, and, consequently, the little, or in most cases, no margin afforded in selling the goods at current rates. The cost of producing a yard of cotton standard sheeting in Massachusetts and in Georgia exhibits a difference of fully twenty per cent. and over. This is accounted for in various ways: The slight difference in cost of the raw material; the freight expenses, which, of course, in Georgia, are done away with, the less expense of labor in handling, &c., are a few of the most important. The result is that every Northern manufacturer is complaining that present rates do not even afford interest on the capital invested in property, machinery, &c. Besides the Northern water-powers are all absorbed by bonded corporations, which, of course, to benefit their stockholders, are forced to levy and collect as much as possible for rents, while the dense population of the North renders every foot of ground adjacent to these water-courses valuable for dwelling and business purposes. Thus the mill owner is obliged to contract his limits for manipulating the articles fabricated to the smallest space possible, or else absorb more space at a comparatively high price, which the prospective profits do not warrant. In the South these water-powers are altogether more numerous, and, from the extent of the majority of them, capable of exerting more power than those of the North, while the prices at which eligible lands are sold in the South are compared to those of the North, are decidedly low. English capitalists are therefore awaiting the opportunity to the excellency of the field thus offered for investment, and many of their agents are at this moment in the South prospecting, while their numbers are augmented by almost every steamer. The "Cotton Supply Association," of London, England, came to the conclusion this summer that India's production of the staple had reached its maximum, unless efforts were made to improve the condition of the land. "The cotton supply of India" there was an abundant field for cultivation, and a cheap labor market. Before the agricultural condition of India would reach the desired position great improvements were necessary. Those improvements, considering the vast area of the country and the want of means of communication, could not be effected by private enterprise alone. The government was paternal, and to it they must look for assistance." Resolutions were adopted petitioning the government for some assistance, which so far have been of little avail. It was proposed that the government should purchase the land, and the subjects, and the satisfactory accounts received as to the condition of the South, turned their attention to this new field of investment open to them, where private enterprises could be most effectively and successfully employed.

The consequence was that the government was to be asked to purchase the land, and an agent to inquire into and report full particulars regarding the production and manufacture of cotton in the Southern States. The gentleman filling this position has arrived here, has visited the South, and is daily sending his reports back to report his experiences, which we are rather anxious to know, as pending this action of the association, a number of English capitalists stand ready to pour their wealth into the South, which will largely contribute to its prosperity and advancement. That the benefits to accrue from such investments are immense is beyond question, and we regret exceedingly that this should be made by foreigners, while large amounts of unemployed capital at the North should be allowed to remain idle.

A New Explosive Agent. Dauline is a coarse powder of a light brown color, looking very much like sawdust, or like Virginia smoking tobacco. It will neither decompose (even by being accidentally brought in contact with acids), nor congeal, nor pack together, nor lose any of its properties during a spell of cold or hot weather. It is immaterial whether the magazine in which dauline is kept be dry or damp, hot or cold, and it may be fired by a flame or coal, will burn in the open air without exploding. Twenty-five pounds of dauline contained in a strongly made keg, over which a large fire was built, commenced burning rather slowly through. But if confined in a strong enclosure, as in a well-tamped blast-hole, in the box of a mine, in a torpedo, &c., dauline can be exploded like powder by a fuse or spark. The stronger the enclosure is, the greater is the effect of the explosion. In the open air, it is like a puffing of loose sand, or under water, it is like a "use a cap in order to cause the dauline to explode."

Dauline is so little sensitive to concussion that it may, without any danger of premature explosion, be used for the bursting charge of shells. Dauline is a coarse and rock less explosive than nitro-glycerine and dynamite. Its explosion produces in coal a large quantity of lumps and round coal than even a corresponding charge of powder would produce.

Absolutely cheaper than either nitro-glycerine or dynamite, it is also a very cheap ten common blasting powder, for hardly one-fifth of the work and time required in using the latter is needed for successfully operating with dauline. The explosion of dauline does not cause the development of any noxious gases, and miners may remove their work without any blast has been fired. In the Dudweiler mine, for instance, a mine that is not well ventilated, five blasts were made in quick succession, yet the miners were not in the least molested by the gases developed by the combustion of ten pounds of dauline used for the charges of these blasts. At another much better part of the same mine a charge of only two ounces of dynamite was fired; its explosion filled the shaft with nitric acid gases that were inappreciable to the men in the mine. Dauline, combining strength with safety, and certainty of action with considerable saving of expenses, may therefore be destined to occupy ere long, in mining operations on this continent, the same place which it has obtained in Europe since last May, when the first trials with it were made.

A Postal Convenience.

A novelty, as well as a decided convenience, has been introduced into the postal arrangements in Austria. Cards of a fixed size are sold at all the post-offices for two kreutzers, one side being for the address and the other for the note, which may be written either with ink or with any kind of pencil. It is thrown into the box, and delivered without envelopes. The object is to enable persons to send off with the least possible trouble messages of small importance without recourse to paper, pens, ink and envelopes.

If you have been tempted to evil, fly from it; it is not falling into the water, but lying in it, that drowns.

Payment for Slaves.

From the Baltimore American, December 6.

On Saturday morning Chief Justice Scott filed the following opinion in the case of Samuel L. Beffington, trustee of Elizabeth Kelton vs. Annie L. Davis, in City Court on Saturday, 27th ult., on the demurrer of plaintiff to the plea filed by defendant, as noticed in the American of Monday last.

This suit was brought on the 10th February, 1863, to recover the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and interest, alleged to be due upon the promissory note of the defendant, made at Charleston, S. C., 10th March, 1861, and payable at eight months with interest, to C. H. Drewster, or order, and by him endorsed, without recourse to the plaintiff as trustee, &c.

Afterwards, with the leave of the Court 5 Gill, 98, and the Plaintiff demurred. Of the four additional pleas, the first alleged that the note was given for the purchase of a negro man slave, which negro was set free by the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the 22d day of September 1862 to take effect on the 1st of January 1863, whereby the consideration for said note wholly and entirely failed.

The second plea alleges that the consideration of the said note was the said negro Peter, and that at the time of the making of said note the said Peter was in the possession of said negro as trustee of Mrs. Kelton, and warranted that the said negro should be for lifetime remain a slave, &c., but that after the said note was made, on the 22d of September, 1862, and first of January, 1863, the Government of the United States, through its Congress and Chief Executive officer, divested the defendant of all right, and pronounced the said negro free, &c., and also lost all power and control, &c., and has been changed to the